FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18, 1848. If my communication of this week is of a less decided political character than usual, it is not so on account of a dearth of political matter, but because events of so important a character have transpired since I last wrote that it is impossible to foresee in what they will result; and any speculation upon them would be more likely to mislead

than inform. I allude to the outbreak in VIENNA

and the change in the FRENCH MINISTRY.

We have but little additional news from Vienna We hear that the Ban of Croatia is near Vienna with a powerful army; that the Hungarian General, Kossuth, was close upon the heels of his powerful antagonist, with an army of sixty thousand men. Vienna was in a state of defence, with at least twenty thousand men, well-armed, but deficient in officers and discipline. Count Averspers, the Emperor's General, has declared Vienna in a state of siege. He has under his command about seventeen thousand well-disciplined men, with a good supply of artillery and ammunition. The Count, owever, has stated that he would refrain from all hostilities towards the city unless he was attacked. The Ban of Croatia has declared his determination to reinstate the Emperor in the full plenitude of his absolutism. We shall probably next hear of a terrible battle under the walls of Vienna, and upon its issue will depend the fate of Austria and Hungary, and very likely the peace of continental Europe.

Whatever may be the effect of this movement upon Hungary, its immediate operation upon Italy cannot be doubted. Already, indeed, all the Hungarian soldiers have deserted the Austrian army of Italy, and are turning their sieps homeward. The Bohemians are similarly inclined. Previous revolutions of this date were merely the breaking up of the civil power and administration; the present is more serious, as it portends the breaking up of the army. Should the military disaffection and dissolation gain ground, Austria will be as much without an army as without a government. Certainly, at September 5, 1848, as furnished by the Board of the present moment, one of the most important Trade, show the following results: points to look at is the conduct of Russia, who, in certain cases, has threatened to interfere. Should the Czar do so all the German Liberals will probably unite against the Monarchs of Russia and Aus tria, and the contest will be imminent and fearful At all events, it is pretty evident that, so far from the game being yet played out, it is probably scarcely commenced. Thus far, we think we may venture to prophesy that the present is a crisis for the empire of Austria and the imperial family. The fate of Italy is involved in it. It has kindled strong feelings at Berlin and other German cities. Th late proceedings of the Court of Vienna range the Emperor on the side of the Sclavonians and agains his German subjects, and will, if any thing can provoke their most determined hostility.

Another important and very pregnant event of the week is the change which Gen. CAVAIGNAC has found necessary to make in his cabinet, by infusing into it a considerable portion of moderate princi-ples, in the persons of MM. DUFAURE, VIVIEN, and FRESLON, who have succeeded MM. SENARD, VAU-LABELLE, and RECURT. Both DUFAURE and VIVIEN have been ministers to Louis Philippe—the former Minister of Public Works under Marshal Soult, the latter Minister of Justice under M. THIERS. This is the first time that the republic, or its chief, has so far overcome republican scruples on one side, or anti-republican prejudices on the other, as to open the cabinet and the administration to the capable statesmen of the monarchy. M. DUFAURE is a man of high character for integrity and talent, sombre in his temperament, and in some degree unpopular on that account; impracticable also to a certain extent in some of his ideas, but he is perhaps the statesman best fitted to give strength and character to the republican Government. He is a man of too high honor, moreover, to accept office under one form of government in order to betray it or hand it over to another. If the democrats are furious at M. DUFAURE's appointment, it would indicate that they preferred personal ascendency and influence to the great gain of acquiring powerful support to the republic. The Home Department under M. DUFAURE will cause itself to be respected, and the central government will resume an influence over the provinces that it had well nigh lost. M.VIVIEN's consenting to resume the post of Min-ister of Justice, which he held in 1840, is another great acquisition. The department is of equal importance with that of the Interior in its action over the provinces, and equally requires an experienced and respected chief. M. Vivien, of as high a character as his friend M. Dufaure, is far more popular; and there are few personages in France more beloved as well as esteemed than M. Vivien.

The Moderates, their club, and their large united party in the Chamber, approve of the new combination, which may have the most important results on the future fate of the republic, and even upon the election of the President. One of the indispensable requisites, indeed, for a fair election was, that there should be a firm, high-minded, and respected home minister, whose functionaries in the provinces would preside fitly over so important an exertion of the national choice. Such an election is a very serious trial, not only for candidates and parties, but for the republic itself. It certainly is desirable that the republic should be presented to the people with a successful administration, under capable and respected chiefs. This point has, most probably, been gained by the late ministerial changes.

There will now be only two parties in France the strong and numerous party of the Moderates, including all the friends to the three monarchical dynasties, at the head of which will be the administration, and among whose supporters will be found MM. THIERS, MOLE, ODILLON BARROT, &c.; and the party of the Palais Royale, including ultras of every name and color, Montagnards, Communists, &c. Into what new combinations the Presidential question may be thrown it is impossible to foresee. It is rumored that Gen. CAVAIGNAC will be supported by the Moderates as the candidate of the rept lic, and LEDRU ROLLIN as the nominee of the Re-

There is little doubt that Louis Napoleon will also be a candidate, and, should he be elected, it will not be through the ascendency of any party or clique, or through the operation of any great political principle or feeling, but by the traditional sentiments scattered through untold thousands of unreasoning breasts by the deeds and glory of his uncle. It is this traditional prestige which, at present, is said to give him a majority of votes in sixty out of the eighty-six departments of which the republic The new combination in the administration will considerably diminish the number of his adherents, and his unfortunate display of himself in the tribune on the last occasion of his speaking from it will do much to lessen his chance of success, by convincing all men of sense and judgment that h does not possess the genius as well as the name o Napoleon. One of the ablest and most learned mer in France, M. Sherminier, is said to have writte for him the first speech which he made in th chamber; and, on other occasions, M. LINGUET who so often held the pen for DECAZES and CASSI MIR PERRIER, has lent him his facile aid. Ther are also many experienced men as politicians wh either from personal ambition or more worthy me tives, have given him counsel and advice. policy of his friends has been, that he should not obtrule himself on public attention, but keep modestly in the background, and assume the appearance of those quiet, retiring, and unpretending quali- business of the last three years is the effects which the in-

and enters it by a side-door. If he dines with a unostentatious manner possible. This course has raised a large party in his favor. The sooner the from the respective countries from Isnuary to September in friend, or goes to a theatre, he proceeds in the most Italy. election for President takes place the better will be his chance of success; every day's delay, under

existing circumstances, will materially diminish it.

M. DE LAMARTINE will also most likely be a candidate for the Presidency, and the longer the election is deferred the greater will be the vote for him. When angry party feelings and passions have sub-sided, and character and conduct and public services properly estimated, his day will surely come Poet, orator, diplomatist, gentleman, and man of the world, in the best sense of the term, he combines in his own person a rarer union of fine qualities than any other living Frenchman. The best interests of France would be safe in the keeping of La-MARTINE. Count Mole is spoken of by a small party, and so is M. THIERS, but they are both regarded as beyond the possibility of election. They are men of experience and stuesmen, who would give the most strenuous and consistent opposition to that perversion of human reason called Commu-nism. Thus there will be cardidates enough for the high honor of being the first President of the French republic. May Providence direct the people in their choice, so that the issue may best promote the real happiness of France!

I intended that the present communication should

be more of a commercial than a political nature, but have been insensibly so far led away from my intention by the importance of tie two great political

events to which I have alludes. Notwithstanding the numerous political causes calculated to affect injuriously the commerce and industry of this country, the sevenue returns show a gradual and regularly progressive improvement; the receipts for the year which ended on the 1st instant being only £412,757 less than the preceding year, whilst there is an increase of £722,277 in the last quarter compared with the correspondent one of last year. The official tables of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom from January 5 to

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise from the United Kingdom in the eight months ending 5th Septem-ber, 1846, 1847, and 1848, respectively.

ARTICLES.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Cocoa, lbs	337,518	175,096	502,200
Coffee, lbs	4,259,307	6,879,538	13, 121, 276
Quicksilver, lbs	977,782	1,140,133	749,959
Rice, cwt	302,345	327,393	139,451
Raw silk, lbs	212,980	303,473	157,887
Spices, lbs	3,213,695	2,687,431	2,988,692
Pimento, cwt	4,456	4,371	13,736
Spirituous liquors, gls.	1,193,886	1,547,791	1,452,759
Sugar, swt	211,298	391,721	244,070
Tea, lbs	2,744.415	3,794,867	2,287,295
Tobacco Ibs	7,389,615	8,333,284	5,153,567
Wines, gallons	1,076,487	1,061,830	1,003,148
Wool, cotton, cwt	410,677	373,430	386,552
do. sheep, lbs	1,885,618	2,123,452	3,511,002

the eight months ending September 5, 1846, 1847, and

Articles.	Declared value.			
	1846.	1847.	1848.	
Butter and cheese	£134,137	£106,305	£117,345	
Coals and culm	694,292	620,875	720,370	
Cotton man. and yarn.	16,881,971	16,234,887	14,207,460	
Earthenware	569,917	580,245	497,610	
Glass	184,318	206,898	161,693	
Hardware and cutlery	1,501,491	1,544,498	1,258,168	
Leather wrt. & unw'rt.	222,768	238,085	170,471	
Linen manufac. & yarn	2,402,183	2,454,561	2,149,266	
Machinery	746,993	806,921	563,775	
Metals, unwrought	4,580,155	5,161,581	4,830,509	
Salt	142,500	179,242	177,287	
Silk manufactures	614,720	728,458	373,880	
Sugar, refined	271,275	289,999	298,123	
Wool, sheep or lambs.	182,352	173,335	95,907	
Wollen manuf. & yarn	5, 160, 507	5,766,151	4,179,976	

Imports into the United Kingdom in the eight months ending September 5, 1846, 1847, and 1848, respectively.

	Quantities imported.			
ARTICLES.	1846.	1647.	1848.	
Wheat, qrs	1,095,663	1,572,913	968,167	
Oats, grs	505,383	1,083,404	-543,548	
Maize, qra	421,041	2,942,957	873,937	
Wheat flour, cwt	2,177,639	4,529,536	474,021	
Ont meal, cwts	1,523	42,080	2,020	
Indian meal, cwts	96,163		167,151	
Barley, qrs	126,376	665,891	464,090	
Rye, qrs	. 820	41,442	4,862	
Beans, qrs	171,734	311,931	339,323	
Indigo, cwts	55,688	47,929	42,406	
Madder, cwts	180,352	111,385	163,109	
Flax and tow, cwts	499,770	533,685	841,214	
Gloves, (leather) pairs	1,526,976	1,532,927	1,853,829	
Guano, tons	67,349	65,799	41,556	
Hemp (undressed)cwt.	413,320	319,033	342,228	
Hides (untanned) cwt.	313,422	382,199	277,493	
Do. tanned, lbs	996,467	1,006,291	622,139	
Animals, living-oxen	7,279	17,733	12,769	
Cows and calves	13,493	31,508	22,645	
Sheep and lambs	37,807	77,331	60,493	
Swine	1,358	323	554	
Bacon, cwts	1,514	65,832	184,302	
Beef, salted and fresh.	138,773	92,254	90,210	
Butter, cwts	148,007	207,937	193,160	
Cheese, cwts	174,692	202,657	244,744	
Cocoa, Ibs	1,613,968	3,418,315	3,855,022	
Coffee, Ibs	25,619,904	25,665,705	34,058,771	
Mahogany, tons	24,233	21,891	19,471	
Metals, unwrought	62,519	53,242	56,442	
Palm, cocoa, & olive oil	1.1257.1007.15.77	267,329	347,912	
Opium, Ibs	30,758	105,119	,92,626	
Pork, salted, cwts	37,826	189,927	206,750	
Quicksilver, lbs	1,155,241	1,881,992	1,076,125	
Rice; cwt	510,422	889,659	653,020	
Saltpetre, cwt	315,870	366,711	282,649	
Seeds, clover & flax	823,992	801,050	1,719,253	
Silk, raw & thrown, lbs	3,250,595	2,906,198	3,413,023	
Manufactures, lbs	257,767	315,612	425,978	
Bandanas, &c. piec's	525,619	368,335	195,106	
Skins, undressed, No.	1,328,111	991,796	1,038,700	
Spices, lbs	5,111,265	4,154,797	4,130,345	
Pimente, cwt	6,957	5,434	16,138	
Spirituous liquors, gale Sugar, unrefined, cot.	4,507,174	5,799,986	6,061,260	
refined, cwt	3,797,907 64,675	5,459,911	4,515,756	
Molasses, cwt	343,844	62,010	105,060	
Callow, cwt	268,827	604,992	340,294 618,882	
Far, lasts	4,938	374,213 2,778	5,765	
Γen, lbs	37,514,283			
l'imber, s'wd or spit, lds	442,971	41,768,689	37,722,777 444,560	
hewn only, loads	674,788	363,656 483,331	187,226	
Tobacco, lbs	16,687,275	10,876,830	13,173,672	
manuf'd & snuff, lb:	1,313,442	1,033,816	1,203,893	
Turpentine, cwts	233,794	190,456	215,577	
The second second second			4,813,598	
Wine, gallons,	4,000,441			
Wine, gallons Wool, cotton, cwts	4,839,447 3,446,984	3,007,369	4,789,932	

Vessels employed in Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom. ENTERED INWARDS.

	1847.		1848.	
United Kingdom and dependencies Other countries	Ships. 11,625 7,858	Tonnage. 2,634,417 1,320,575	10,957 5,293	2,486,955 862,785
cı		3,954,992 OUTWARDS	-	3,340,710
	1847.		1848.	
United Kingdom and its dependencies	Ships. 10,853 6,422	2,214, 64	10,963	
	17,275	3,145,794	16,577	3,325.64

A most curious fact exhibited by the details of the shipping

ties which were the groundwork of the character of a Cincinnatus or a Washington. In pursuance of this plan, he comes to the Chamber by by-streets, upon the same interest during the present year, through the further hostilities, but they have earnestly entreated operation of war and political commotion in Germany and the King to adopt a conciliatory course. There is

each year :	,	
1846.	1847.	184
Denmark771	1,323	1,0
Prussia	910	1
Other German States1,036	1,252	5
Italian States181	261	

which we have made these quotations, endeavors to show that, although we have, during the present year, imported much more largely of flag, hemp, olive oil, cocoa, coffee, raw silk, tallow, tobacco, raw cotton, and sheep's wool than usual, vet the much lower prices of all these articles during the present year will probably not make the aggregate amount of our mportations more in value than it was last year. The journal referred to gives the following as the prices of the several Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope are cited as articles in the third week of September in each year

			J	
	1847.		1848.	
Flax, per ton	£46 to	£54	£34 to	£40
Hemp "	38 to	40	30 to	34
Olive oil, per tun			26 to	27
Coffee, per cwt			20 to	32
Tailow "			42 to	44
Cotton, per lb			21 to	34
Sheep's wool, per 28 lb			19 to	

Another important element must also be brought into consideration when taking a survey of these commercial matters, and that is the great influx of foreign capital into England, in consequence of the difficulty and the uncertainty of investment elsewhere. We have not space to go into the argument upon the subject, but no doubt it will be sufficiently obvious to your mercantile and commercial readers.

The returns of deaths in London last week show the ag gregate number to be 991, being 163 below the average of the last five years for the same week. Thirty deaths by cholera have occured during the week, and eleven new cases were reported on Tuesday. The disorder does not excite much alarm at present. The deaths by it are not near so numerous as those by consumption, scarlatina, or typhus; that it is not contagious is satisfactorily established; and it almost uniformly yields to prompt medical treatment. The returns from Edinburgh lead to the inference that the disorder prevalent there is of a very malignant type. Ninety cases are stated to have occurred in that city and the neighboring towns of Newhaven and Leith, sixty-five of which have terminated in death, fourteen have recovered, and eleven remained un-

OCTOBER 19 .- The latest news from France confirms the impression that General CAVAIGNAC has given entire satisfaction to the great majority of the Assembly by his late ministerial appointments. All opposition to the re-election of M. MARRAST to the Presidency of the Chamber has been withdrawn, and a vote on a question of an appropriation of 100,000 francs for the secret services of the Gov-vernment, moved by M. Dufaure, resulted in a cellor argues on every side, and with equal weight majority of 415 for Ministers in a House of 725 members, being equivalent to a vote of confidence to the same extent. Gen. CAVAIGNAC's explanation and defence of his conduct in making the late ministerial changes were most eloquent and satisfactory, and elicited loud cheers from every part of the chamber excepting the extreme left.
There is scarcely a doubt of the stability of the Administration until its powers shall terminate by the election of the President of the republic. We are every day, however, less inclined to prophesy the durability of the republic, whoever the President may be. The Administration is at present constituted as follows:

M. Marie, Minister of Justice ; M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. De Lamoriciere, Minister of War; M. Verninac, Minister of Marine and Colonies; M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior; M. Tourret, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; M. Freelon, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finances; and M. Fivien, Minister of Public Works, and not of Justice, as first stated.

The Ministers whose names are printed in italics belong decidedly to the moderate party. The others are counted as old republicans, although M. MARIE was not one of those who would have advised the transition to a republic in February. M. LEDRU of Prince Louis Napoleon is now considered as cer-ROLLIN has placed himself at the head of a new club, tain by all parties." The system of agitation by to be opened at the Bazaar Bonne Nouvelle, and to banquets, which was the immediate instrument by

CAVAIGNAC and the new administration—their num- ultra party against the Moderates. her will not reach two hundred. The city of Paris

the first nine months of 1848 was 496,412,000 francs; during the same period of 1847 it was 598,774,000—showing a falling off of seventeen per cent.

The last news from VIENNA states that the Emperor of Austria has reached Olmutz in Moravia. This shows his determination to throw himself upon the Slcavonian party for support. Russian intervention, so far at least as Gallicia was concerned, is confidently spoken of. Jellachich's troops were posted in the immediate vicinity of the city on the evening of the 11th. There is no information which can be depended upon as to the number of troops he has under his command. It is now stated that there are 100,000 men in Vienna well armed. This is probably an exaggeration, as is also the report that the Magyar General was close to immediate action. The French Government has on the heels of Jellachich with an army of 60,000 men, since late advices make no mention of them. It is not considered possible that Vienna can long contend against the force which will be and is perhaps at this moment hostilely opposed to it. We do not hear of insurrectionary movements in any other part of Austria, so that the storm will be concentrated upon the unfortunate capital.

Berlin is quiet. The parliamentary majority in favor of Gen. Pfuel's administration is increasing. The cholera is again very prevalent in the city. The state of siege still continues at FRANK-FORT, and will not be removed, it is said, until after the passage of the law for the protection of the National Assembly. All meetings in the open air are to be forbidden within thirty English miles of the Assembly, and popular assemblies of every kind are prohibited in Franfort or its environs. This is more like despotism than liberty, but it is a despotism which must exist in counteraction to anarchy. It is well for the liberty of Germany that thority over any part of her territory. The various armies under Radetzky, Windischgratz, Jellachich, and Wrangel hold the country as it were in a net, and if their united powers could be directed by one mind and to one object, it would be difficult for victory to escape them. We have still confidence in the Archduke John's judgment and honest common sense, and have no fear that either the ambition of the Prince of Prussia or the course pursued by his cousins at Vienna will be able to counteract the labors of the Central Assembly at Frankfort for the good of "United Germany.

There is nothing of importance new from ITALY. Warlike preparations are proceeding in Piedmont. The constitution granted by the Duke of Moden: to his subjects has been treated with great contemp and burnt in the public square. The news of the struggle going on in Hungary had caused great inordination in Radetzky's army, both Croats and Hungarians insisting upon marching home. Nothing but the greatest energy on the part of Radeizky prevented the total breaking up of his army.

The extent of devastation at Messina by the late siege is now only beginning to be known. Threefifths of that fine city have been laid in ruins: the damage is valued at six millions of ducats. The

nothing new from Rome, excepting the approaching election of three new Cardinals. MM. Fornari, Roberti, and Rosmini are spoken of as likely to

succeed to that dignity. The rumor from SPAIN is that the state of the Catalonian provinces is rapidly getting worse, and that large bands of Carlists have penetrated into Estramadura. A conspiracy had been discovered at Barcelona, and seven officers had been condemned to be shot. Nothing new from any other part

of Europe.
Our Colonial Department must have been greatly mismanaged, if what is stated by some of the daily iournals be true. They assert that, of the fortythree colonial dependencies of the British empire, there is not one that is satisfied with its present condition. Canada, Van Dieman's land, the West cases in point. If only half this be true, it is time that the Department was called to account. We scarcely know what to say about the postage difficulty between you and us: we really do not see that the British Government can make any new overture towards an arrangement, nor can we imagine that your retaliatory measures were correct in their theory, or that they have proved profitable in their practice.

The Liverpool Finance Association have lately oublished an analysis of the official expenses of our House of Commons. Their statement shows that seventy-four persons are employed, who receive annual salaries amounting in the aggregate to £56,793, or \$283,000. The Speaker has £5,000 per annum; his Council £1,500; the Examiner of Standing Orders £1,750; the Librarian £1,000; the Chief Clerk £3,500, the second £1,900, the third £1,350, and the fourth £1,100. There are £200 to £800. The Sergeant-at-Arms has £1,500, and his Deputy £1,000; the principal Doorkeeper £875 per annum. It is generally allowed that there is room fer considerable reduction in this

We have no cerain news of Sir John Franklin. but there is a small degree of hope entertained that he has passed through Behring's Straits, and is now working his way home round the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing worth recording in the theatrical world, and very little in the literary. Lord Denman and Lord Breugham have published pamphlets, the first on the Slave Trade, the latter on the French Revolution. Neither of these "noble authors" will add much to his literary fame by these productions. The Lord Chief Justice looks only on one side of his subject; he is therefore partial and force ; he therefore comes to no conclusion-at least he does not enable his reader to come to any

OCTOBER 20th .- Late news from Ireland encourages the idea that the lives of SMITH O'PRIEN and his compatriots will be spared, but the Lord Lieutenant very properly refrains from any direct expression of his opinion until the trials of the remaining prisoners shall be concluded. McMANUS and O'DONORUE have also been found guilty of high treason, and Mr. MEAGHER is now on his trial. Ireland is quiet; there is not even the rumor of an outbreak.

From France we have nothing of importance. The Montagnard and Communist party in the Assembly have published an address to the people, in which they say : "We are driven back to the gates of the monarchy, and it is there that we now are ; it is to the men of the monarchy that the destinies of the republic have just been confided." The people are exhorted to be "calm and firm; masters of themselves in order to be masters of the future." The election of President of the Republic will take place on the 25th of November. A letter from Paris, dated on the 19th instant, says: "The success

will remain under the state of siege for the present. ed with much solemnity. The King was received road of its unparalleled length. Arkansas will be the only one be admirable for our young officers who are now idle. We The receipt of the indirect taxes in France, for with every mark of loyalty and respect, and his of the States that will be traversed by our road, passing be- have engineers equal to any in the world. This plan appears prosperous and peaceful condition of the country. signed to the Choctaw Indians.

The last news from VIENNA is, that the Hunga-Count AUERSPERG has stated that he will not interfere between the Hungarians and Croats. There is a rumor that he has ordered the Ban to retire. There was no appearance of Vienna being for the present seriously menaced.

Nothing new from Frankfort or Berlin. The disaffection in the Austrian army under RADETZKY increases, and it has been at least decimated by desertions : one hundred and fifty Hungarian officers have been imprisoned at Milan. CHARLES ALBERT seems impatient at the slow work of negotiation, and his people throughout Piedmont are urging him declined interference, except by mediation, in the affairs of Italy, and M. BASTIDE's despatch concludes with the following striking words: " Determined to compel Russia to observe the principle of non-intervention in Germany, the French Government finds itself constrained, in its turn, to conform to it as regards Italy."

The weather has suddenly set in very cold. We had the first snow of the season in London on the morning of the 18th.

CULTURE OF TEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

[COMMUNICATION.]

An attempt is about to be made on an extensive scale raise, or to grow, tea in this country. For this purpose an importation of tea plants arrived a few days since in this city. There are about five hundred in number, and they are generally from one to two feet in beight. The gentleman who is engaged in this enterprise is Mr. JUNIUS SMITH, a native of the State of Connecticut, but a resident for many years in no great commanding intellect is at present in au- London, where he was largely engaged in trade and commerce. He was also one of the early and efficient advocates of the practicability of navigating the ocean by steam, and did much in England towards forwarding that enterprise.

Having turned his attention to the subject of raising and turing tea, and the nature of climate and soil adapted to that plant, he thinks there is no reason why it should not be proluced in this country, not only for home consumption, but exportation. Mr. Smith left here three or four months ago, and went to London to increase his information on the subject, and had all the facilities granted him for that purpose which London could afford. And, having completed his store of knowledge on the subject, he has now returned here with five hundred tea plants to attempt to carry out his enterprise. For this purpose he will, in a few days or weeks go south, perhaps to some part of Georgia or Alabama, having ascerained that soil and climate in that section of the country are recisely what the plant requires. He thinks there is no reaon why tea should not become a great staple growth of our ountry-says it may be raised for six cents a pound. He will keep the plants be now has for seed plants three or four years, in order to spread the cultivation rapidly, and after How he will succeed time must determine.

A DRUNKARD's SOLILOGUT .- " It would be a comfortable magnificent fountains are destroyed, and the libra- got mixed with down street, and there's no such thing as cross navigators. This port, then, will command the trade of Oceries of the University and the Benedictines, valued at eight hundred thousand ducats, have been burnt. Hostilities have not yet recommenced between the Sicilians and Neapolitans, but the armies are very similar to do? If I stand still there's a very pleasant chance of going to sleep standing. If I goes to stir, hang me if I know which way I am travellin'."

The port, then, will command the trade of Oceanica, Japan, Chins, and the adjoining seas—a country having the largest cities in the world, and a population consisting the largest cities in the world, and a population consisting of at least one-third of its whole inhabitants: a country having fred going to sleep standing. If I goes to stir, hang me if I know which way I am travellin'."

COMMUNICATIONS.

TRADE TO CHINA.

The importance and value of this trade has been strikingly illustrated by the Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Terre Haute, Indiana, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, in which he has represented that different nations, for many centuries, have been competitors, and have enjoyed the advantages of the products of Asia; but they had no object in view but wealth, which they obtained, and successively were it sight be placed for sale or transportation on the banks of expelled from the contest on the accession of a succeeding rival; none of whom have improved these nations in morals, but left them as they found them-idolators. We have a higher object in view than wealth. From our peculiarly favorable situation, with our superior advantages, it looks as if a kind and overruling Providence had placed before us the means most effectually and at the least expense to accomplish err valleys, destined at no remote day to sustain a population a more direct and certain intercommunication, and under the complete control of our own country-promising remuneration to every interest-to our enterprising, generally intelligent, liberal, religious, and most happy nation of people on the Globe-not governed by despotism, but by a free, sove-The attentive reader, after having perused this much on

this subject, will begin to stretch his imagination to the Pacific, and wish to know something more respecting the attainment of this important trade. We will now attempt, for friumph of his genius!) his country will do him justice. Then his information, to trace the most practicable and best route- he magnificent schemes he has shadowed out for that counthe one most free from natural obstructions. Ice and snow by will stand forth in grand relief. The great West will will not interrupt us in our course. Beginning on the west have been penetrated, mountains levelled, valleys filled up; bank of the Mississippi, at Memphis, we will have nearly a the stream of commerce will be changed from boisterous seas perfect level over the alluvial lands to the bank of the St. and stormy capes, to flow toward our Western shore, and through the depths of our Western solitudes. It may safely cheapest to place it on piles, five or six feet, above the annual be predicted that the transportation of goods and produce of overflow. From the west bank of the St. Francis to White all descriptions across the Rocky Mountains, when this work river will be over lands firm and above overflow; likewise is complete, will be more safe, more rapid, and by one half from thence to the Arkansas, near Little Rock. It appears cheaper, than the transportation from the Atlantic to the Misthat Memphis is only about nine miles north of the 35th de- sissippi has been within a period of forty years. I am certain forty other clerks, receiving various salaries, from gree of north latitude, and Little Rock 24° south; but by that a little enthusiasm will be excused in such a cause. The pursuing the course of the 35th degree, we would cross the wonders of Alladin's lamp, compared to the changes to be Arkansas above the mouth, and would utterly avoid the wrought in the works by this work, will hardly be deemed Fourche de Fave pass, near to Daville, on Jean creek; and incredible. in our due west course our route is parallel with this stream to its head, cross the Portea river, a small stream that empties prise commence?" The American mind, when turned to the into the Arkansas. We will be thrown a few miles south of subject, will answer, "Now." "Now." for the whole Proour direction, by a short bend in the Canadian Fork of the PLE own most of the land through which the thoroughfare Arkansas. We are then on the plain between the Arkansas must pass. Another question, By whom shall the work be and Red river. We will not have a stream to obstruct our done? The answer is ready, "By the PEOPLE." Their direct course until we arrive at the False Washita; by cross- treasury is alone competent to the work. If left to individuals ing this stream sixty miles north of where it flows into Red or companies, they will inevitably fail, and become mendicants river, we will pass through the southern point of the great for years on the forbearance, the pity, and generous sympathy American desert, extending north three hundred miles, to the of the National Legislature. head of the Platte river, with no streams in our course until The thought and the act should be simultaneous. Other we reach the Rio Grande, about twenty miles south of Santa nations, seeing what they have been blind to before, will Fe-where, from its being near its head, is an inconsiderable struggle to anticipate our action by pushing trade through the stream. And in the lands which contain the precious metals Isthmus. It is not comparable, as a channel, with ours. in so great abundance as to attract a trade in wagons from Our work done, no such attempt will be made. Merchants Missouri for many years, grading the road will develop many of the world want protection. They cannot expect it from of these mineral resources.

> course, we pass the heads of streams on each side, none of which approach so near as to cross, we arrive at the Colorado, Our laws are a PROVIDENCE to them. Let it also be rememwhich discharges its waters into the head of the Gulf of California-passing again near the southern extremity of the Great Sandy Desert one hundred miles in length, stretching northwest, which would be impassable, but is thus fortunately placed out of our way. And in the further pursuit of our direct course, we arrive at the head of Tule river, which dis- sive work it must be; but how does that consideration sink charges its waters into the bay of San Francisco, the termination of the Pacific road. Directly on our left is the river which flows to Monterey. The road will probably be con- time, insurance, and the dangers of the sea? The appreciastructed on the plain between these rivers, and may, with scarcely any variation, touch Monterey in its course to San Francisco, which is destined to be one of the great cities of the United States of America, and is only one degree north of the course of our road.

be struck with astonishment when they see and are convinced | merce which has enriched every people who have commanded making this great highway, so important to the world, in which, in its direct west course for fifteen hundred miles, with so rejoice to give their sanction.

The best mode of effecting this enterprise would unquest be composed entirely of members of the Assem- which the revolution of February was brought about, will appear necessary probably in its whole length until it has tionably be, through the enlistment of men, for two, three, bly. This club will vote as one man against Gen. has recommenced; it is now used by the united reached Tule river within forty or fifty miles of its termina- four, or five years. Give a liberal bounty, and, on honorable tion at San Francisco, on the Pacific? When constructed it The States General of Holland has been open-will be the only instance recorded in history of a straight rail. acres, according to their term of service. This service would speech from the throne depicted in strong terms the tween Forts Gibson and Towson, and through the lands as- to the writer to possess a double advantage. The work will

rian army is within two German miles of the city. to the many nations of the Old World, who expended so migration. and institutions in that conspicuous position as to be sought for and cherished by all the commercial nations of Europe.

The expansive minds of our countrymen cannot be confined to narrow limits at this time, with the long voyages around Cape Horn. There are so many of our people, with so much of the wealth of the nation, in pursuit of the whale in the Pacific, under the white sails of freedom, relying on the stars and stripes for protection-the emblems of sovereignty-that they deserve, and will have a shorter and more direct route to transport the proceeds of their hard earnings to their friends and homes. And by these means it will enable our Christian Government to carry out her humane designsto feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and minister to the sick.

This road will only be six hundred miles longer than railoads made by one of the Northern States, and only five bunus to hesitate at this period.

the Hon. TROMAS BUTLER KING, of Georgia, the projector MAURY. A nearer route has been the anxious desire of the received the first impression from a respectable mercantile establishment which is being continued in Market street. Philadelphia. OPITHLOCO.

THE RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

GENTLEMEN: An enterprise of vast importance is exciting, o some extent, the interest, perhaps I should rather say the curiosity, of the nation; for, as compared with the grandeur, utility, national renown, and commercial preponderance to result from the work, mind appears dormant. I need not say that I allude to the new channel of trade from China and India acress our own continent.

In truth, the mind is amazed and confounded by the idea that the commercial relations of the world are to be revolutionized, and that, with the quiet energy of steam, through an accessible region, and over a peaceful sea, we are placing ourselves within one-fourth of the distance at which we have hitherto stood from the treasures of the East, and that we will be able to undersell, in their own ports, all the nations of Earope; or, in other words, render their commerce tributary to us-not by exaction, or arbitrary restrictions, or blind force, that keep them for the crop. It is an important enterprise. but by wisdom, foresight, industry, and enterprise-that magic spirit so eminently characteristic of our countrymen. St. Francisco will probably become the great depot on the Pacificthing if I knowed just where I was bound for. Up street's Its harbor seems to be considered one of the best known to

cion results of human industry; gold, frankincense, and myth; ten, silks, shawls, precious stones, perfumes, amuer, amergris, and musk : in a word, with all that is precious in andise, and so peculiarly adapted for railroad transpor-

The distance from St. Francisco to Japan is said to be betwen four and five thousand miles; to Shanghae between five andsix thousand. A modern ocean steamer would probe by made the run in from sixteen to twenty days. We may assuce as a certainty that a cargo from Shanghae could be landed t St. Francisco in twenty days. In four or five days more the Mississippi river, by means of the great railroad, a dis-tane probably of from fifteen to seventeen hundred miles.

the terminus of the road will probably be at some point nhe Mississippi, there to meet improvements extending rapidy from the Atlantic towards its margin. Here, too, much of he trade will be arrested for the supply of the great Westrater than that of the whole Union now. These are plain practical statements, intelligible-as de-

menstrable as a problem. Mr. King, whose happy genius enceived this great project, and whose happier fortune has paced him in a situation to influence its progress, can hardly spect the honors due to his great mind and comprehensive patriotism at this early day; and for the simple reason that w intellects are capable of embracing the stupendous realts. But in a few years (and may he live to witness the

But a question suggests itself, "When shall this enter-

the whims, the weakness, or the instability of a demi-savage From this stream, (the Rio Grande,) pursuing our direct and predatory population. Through our country, civilized and christianized, they are certain of inviolate protection. bered that it is no difficult matter to open a channel for a new trade, but that it is very difficult to change one that is estab-

Let Representatives, then, from all parts of the Union make this subject one of familiar contemplation. An expenbefore the calculation of the wealth that it must bring in its train ?-the saving of from two-thirds to three-fourths in tion of the public lands along the route would prebably go far towards covering all the expense.

Much time will be required in preliminary measures. Let the survey commence at once. The gallant Fremont has every where penetrated the mountains. His notes, maps, and In the whole length of this road from the Mississippi the the useful knowledge he has acquired, are the property of the only angle that will probably be in the road will be at the nation. Now, then, is the watchword. If we do our duty head of Tule river; and that will not be an acute one, agree to our country, and to the age in which we live, the combly to the representations of Mitchell's maps. Who will not merce of the East must become subject to our control-a com-

that there are so few, and these not material, obstructions to it. We have no favors to ask of other nations. We have no making this great highway, so important to the world, in which, damages to be assessed to proprietors-no States who will not

not only be well done, but, when complete, a large body of When we view the immense trade heretofore so valuable settlers will be on the line, to protect advancing trade and im-

much wealth to encompass the advantages of the trade to If Mr. King would find time to draw up a plain, practical China, we will conclude the road is a short one, and will exposition in pamphlet form, for public distribution, it would soon be made—the expense of which will be a trifle to the basten a work of such immense importance—a work to be great republic of North America-and will place our trade certainly at some day schieved. And why not now? Men look on and wonder. They hardly contemplate the scheme as any thing else than a hallucination-to amuse for a moment, and to vanish.

Norg.-Since writing the above remarks, I have seen two numbers of the Intelligencer containing sentiments very similar to my own. This is favorable to the cause, and the work may well be left in such hands. But I presume it will be only pleasing to "Opithloco" to find that there is a responsive whisper from the wilds of the Mississippi.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES.

AUSTRIA, &c.

An article in the National Intelligencer of the 4th Novem ber, taken from the New York Journal of Commerce, condred more than what will be shortly completed by one of the tains some valuable information about the revolutionary struggreat Southern States-the home of the projector of the trade | gles of different nationalities in Austria. Let me mention to Chins, which will be commenced and completed in the two circumstances, perhaps not known to or remembered nineteenth century, by the free republic of North America, by the writer of that article, which go far to explain the relaand during the term of a republican President; which has tive position of the Hungarians and Croatians. Formerly been contended for by the Persians, Mahomedans, Romans, the Latin language, being common to both nations, was used Portuguese, Hollanders, and English, with numerous fleets, in the Hungarian Diet, at which Croatian deputies were adfor more than three hundred years. It would be criminal in mitted, and in all official publications; but for the last fifteen or twenty years the ultra Magyar or Hungarian party, whose The author of these series would wish it to be distinctly chief is Kossuth, has tried, and partly succeeded, in abolishunderstood that he has not even a personal acquaintance with ing gradually the Latin, and in introducing in its stead the Hungarian, which is not at all understood by the Creatians, of the route to the Pacificand trade to Chins, nor Lieutenant This has produced touch ill feeling in all the Sclavonic population against the Hungarians, not only among the Croatians and author for more than fourteen years; of the value of which he Sclavonians proper, who inhabit the Turkish frontier settlements, (the military colonies,) and whose number amounts to about one million, as it is correctly stated by the Journal of Commerce ; but also in the great mass of the Sclavonic rural population in Hungary proper, whose disaffection to the Magvars explains easily the progress made by Jellachich. Taking the whole population of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Sclavonia at fifteen millions, (it was in 1840, according to the Almanac at Gotha, 15,378,807, besides 122,524 military,) there are not more than four millions of Magyars, or Hungarians, upwards of ten millions of Sclavonians, and one million of German and mixed population, Jews, gipsies, &c. In Hungary proper the proprietors of the soil and all the higher classes are Hungarians, but the great majority of the laboring classes are Sciavonians. In Croatia and Sciavonia both classes belong to the Sclavonia race. Transylvania contains a large German population, who immigrated several hundred years ago, and have kept always pretty much aloof from either Hungarians or Sclavonians. The whole population of the Austrian Empire amounted in 1840, according to the Almanac of Gotha, in the German provinces to twelve millions, Galicia four and a half, Lombardy and Venice four and a half, Hungary and adjoining provinces fifteen : in all 36,950,401, bcsides 464,972 military; and taking one per cent. a year as an average increase of the population, it amounts probably now to about or nearly forty millions.

A CONSTANT READER.